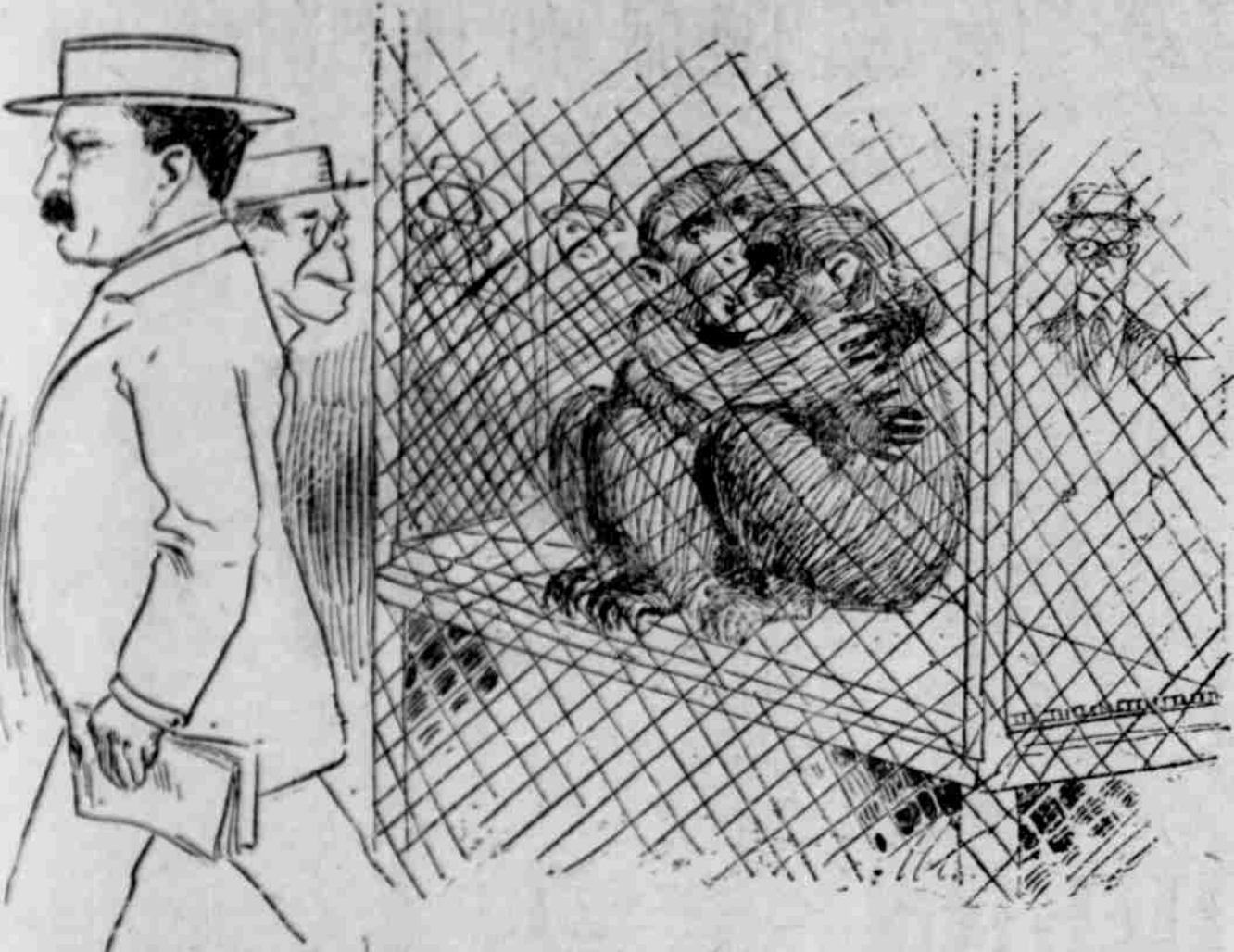


AUCTIONEER FISHER SELLS THE ARLINGTON ANIMALS



"Nica de monka!" said the Italian yesterday at the Arlington sale. Will E. Fisher, auctioneer, real estate agent and bohemian, was about to sell two corpulent apes who for a long time have made their home in a stately castle in the hotel grounds. The auction is about to make way for a magnificent new block, and the hammer of the auctioneer has spared nothing to clear the grounds.

Yesterday when, after disposing of many suites of furniture, palms, ferns and other beauties of the hotel, Fisher reached the monkey cage, he found surrounded by Italians and Japanese had come to look their last on their beloved friends.

In the United States the love of the man for the ape has been demonstrated for scores of years, and in Hawaii the Japanese has, since the first arrival of the simians at the Arlington, been a constant visitor to the cage.

An Italian who had been an organ player in New York for a decade, and

who was spending his last years in Hawaii, stood by the monkey house with his eyes riveted on the inhabitants.

"Nica de monka!" he exclaimed. "Bigga and fina. New Yorka paya de hundred dol catcha so nica monka. Honolulu no gotta de org; New Yorka monka climb de pole, taka de mon, maka pienta for de boss. Nica de monka."

It was very sad. The monkeys seemed to know by instinct that something working for their harm was brewing. They ran nervously about the cage and mounted to their armchairs when Auctioneer Fisher began the sale.

"What for these curious animals?" said Fisher.

"Years ago," continued the auctioneer, "Darwin made his discovery that we were descended from apes. Later my acquaintance, Professor Gardner, proved that monkeys had a language as well defined as any of the tongues of men. These two monkeys are rare among their kind. They have lived together for many years. It would be cruel to separate them. Both are to be sold together with their home, and I trust sincerely that the lucky person

who buys them will be as kind as has been Mr. Krouse."

There were no bids.

Fisher was astonished. "What?" he said. "No one wants these animals?"

"Nica de monka," said the poor Italian.

The great ape, with that marvelous gift of the animal kind, recognized a friend, and extending his paw gravely shook the Italian's hand.

"You be a New Yorka," said the Italian, "two hundred dol dirta cheap. I getta de org, playa de sofia tuna, you climb de pole, maka de face, gooda lady giva mucha mon. Honolulu no gooda for the monka and de grinda de org."

So Fisher sold the other animals; the squirrel, the cockatoo, the Java sparrows, the pigeons with the fan tails, and a dozen other pets. Later in the day the monkeys with the cage went for \$15. Poor beasts. When they told them of their fate they could hardly believe the tale. The Italian whispered it in his native tongue, which is the nearest the simian language of any. The broken-hearted apes clasped each other and wept. This is when the Advertiser artist caught them with Will E. Fisher near by.

EASTERN CRISIS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

any one can become a competent linguist after a few years' study. Such a thing as talent is entirely ignored, and a man can gabble in a foreign tongue as at once thought a good interpreter. Japanese officers, except the staff ones who have been abroad, do not speak a word of any foreign language. There is a fair knowledge of English, but English is unknown. General Yoshida alone speaks English, and has perfect knowledge of German and French, as well as a little Russian.

RELATIVE MERITS OF TROOPS.

Mr. Loveland has told the Shanghai Mercury considerable notes about the preparation and behavior of the different armies going to make up the allied army at Tien-Tsin and its vicinity. In connection with all these who have seen the troops he cannot say too much as to the excellence of the Japanese contingent. The Japanese are well equipped for all contingencies, with transport appliances fitted for the army, camp, and everything required for the advance on the capital. They are in the pink of condition, and their discipline is of the very best. Not a single complaint has been heard of these men misbehaving themselves, while they are doing the work which has fallen to them smartly, and without confusion.

Next in general completeness of detail are the American troops which have come up from the Philippines, where they had the advantage of the lessons of the war there to prevent the mistakes which might otherwise have occurred, but are not so well informed as they are not equal to the Japanese in the finish of their equipment or readiness for the work to be undertaken.

The British troops, while consisting of a large number of men, are not so well equipped as the Japanese, and are not so well informed as they are not equal to the Japanese in the finish of their equipment or readiness for the work to be undertaken.

The French troops, while consisting of a large number of men, are not so well equipped as the Japanese, and are not so well informed as they are not equal to the Japanese in the finish of their equipment or readiness for the work to be undertaken.

The Russian troops, while consisting of a large number of men, are not so well equipped as the Japanese, and are not so well informed as they are not equal to the Japanese in the finish of their equipment or readiness for the work to be undertaken.

The German troops, while consisting of a large number of men, are not so well equipped as the Japanese, and are not so well informed as they are not equal to the Japanese in the finish of their equipment or readiness for the work to be undertaken.

The Italian troops, while consisting of a large number of men, are not so well equipped as the Japanese, and are not so well informed as they are not equal to the Japanese in the finish of their equipment or readiness for the work to be undertaken.

related to our informant by an eye-witness, a Russian had opened a store near the Russian camp. Business calling him away, he closed the place up and locked it, thinking that as it was opposite and in full view of the guard house all would be safe. Almost before he was out of sight the soldiers of the camp broke into the place and took everything there was, and upon the attention of a couple of officers standing in full view being called to the spectacle by the gentleman telling the story, they answered (in French, in which they had been addressed) that it was none of their business, and that they would not interfere. If this is the treatment accorded one of their countrymen, what must the Chinese expect? In this regard, we are told from several sources that the way both the Russians and the French treat the Chinese women is abominable, and that absolutely no notice is taken of the complaints of the Chinese who have had their wives and daughters maltreated. The stories which are told are terrible.

JOAQUIN MILLER AND LI HUNG CHANG.

The celebrated American poet, Joaquin Miller, arrived in Shanghai last Monday week from the north, where he has been serving several American journals as correspondent. A representative of the Shanghai Mercury called on him at the Astor House and learned that he had a very interesting interview with H. E. Li Hung Chang. The conversation, it appears, was largely upon literary topics, but the Viceroy, true to his reputation, did considerable interviewing himself and pried the poet with questions about his experiences at the front. In discussing the situation, allusion was made to the looking at Tien-Tsin, and Mr. Miller expressed the hope that the valuable archives and art treasures in Peking might be spared destruction. To this His Excellency replied that the allied forces ought to be informed that there is no loot in Peking; that Tien-Tsin was the richest city in the north, but that Peking is very poor. He thought if it were known perhaps there would not be so much anxiety to enter the capital. At the same time he expressed the fear that the Powers would insist on sending their armies into Peking in order to maintain their prestige. In this latter opinion the Viceroy is no doubt quite right. It is the moral effect of such an entrance into the capital that is needed. Mr. Miller remains here a few days longer and will go later to Japan for a brief rest.

HONGKONG'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Last night, writes the China Mail of the 11th instant, an alarming occurrence took place which, but for the prompt action of those on the spot, might have resulted in one of the most appalling disasters in the history of the colony. About 10 o'clock at night the Indian watchman of the fire-room at the Arsenal, Queen's Road East, heard an unusual noise in the room and, on looking round, found to his dismay, that several boxes of fuses had become ignited. On account of the disturbances in the North there are always some men working about the place day and night. The watchman, seeing the great danger, immediately acquainted the men of what had happened and summoned the police and the Central Fire Brigade. The hands set to work with a will, and happily, before the arrival of the brigade and before much damage was done, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. How the fire originated is a mystery which a Court of Inquiry will have to try to solve. The fire room is situated between two big shell stores, and what would have happened had the flames penetrated there is too awful to contemplate. The presence of mind of the watchman, combined with the fortunate circumstance which calls for the attendance of these arsenal hands at work overnight unquestionably saved Hongkong from a catastrophe which would have been "staggered humanity." We believe a military inquiry was held this morning in private, but the finding will not be known till Tuesday.

THE COPTIC'S PLAGUE CASE.

The S. S. Coptic is in quarantine at Kobe; and the Kobe Herald writes: On the arrival of the O. & O. liner Coptic at the Quarantine Station on the 15th, from Honolulu via Yokohama, a Chinese passenger (Ah Goh) was found to be in a high fever. The steamer was detained there while the authorities held an analy-

tical examination of the suspected patient's blood. The case having been found to be plague the ship has been put in quarantine for ten days. The man has been landed and taken to the quarantine hospital. We learn that the plague patient from the Coptic died at the Isolation Hospital, Yashida Shinden, Kobe, at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. The remains were immediately cremated.

THIS IS A SUN-SPOT YEAR.

Is There Any Relation Between That Fact and Certain Others?

It is believed from evidences now seen in the sun, that a period of great activity is in progress there, and that the effects of this immeasurable force will be seen during the next five years in what is known as "sun spots." These sun spots are supposed to be great solar volcanoes or other disturbances on the sun's surface in some visible way. The spots can be seen easily by observers during the years up to 1905, when the maximum will have been reached. These supposed cavities sometimes go to a width of about 20,000 miles, and then break up into separate spots or cavities, sometimes separating at the rate of one hundred miles an hour.

The energy sent out by the same force that causes these sun spots must be enormous. There are some reasons for believing that before the spots themselves make their appearance to the sight the energy is at work and is radiated from the sun to the planets of this system. At all events the sun-spot periods are usually notable on the earth for peculiar manifestations of electrical energy. The electric storms that have been seen in New England lately are due, in some degree, to the solar energy and the electricity sent to the earth as a result. Such, at least, is a widely received scientific theory.

It may be that the sun spots or the energy of which they are merely the result work in some fashion that cannot be so easily traced. During the past three years, when the sun's energies have been at work, strange things have happened in the world. Is it merely a coincidence? If so, it is at least worth notice that coincidences of this kind are not rare if one takes the trouble to look up the story of the civilized world in the few years preceding each period of outbreak of sun spots, say, in the past fifty years.

To trace back the periods, reckoning eleven years as the cycle, the beginning of sun spot outbreaks would be reckoned in 1839, 1878, 1867 and 1856 in such a count. These dates are not exact, because the period of duration is not exactly measurable by years. Still, it is surely worth some notice that before the period of 1856 there came the desperate outbreak of the war in the Crimea; that before the period of 1867 the United States was ravaged by civil war to an extent hardly ever recorded in the history of any other country, and that the great tragedy of Lincoln's death had been recorded; that preceding the sun spot period of 1878 there came the harrowing experiences of France, culminating in the communistic riots, and the Russian-Turkish war; that before 1889 came the Roumelian revolution, the nihilist outbreak in Russia and the war with the Afghans, and that before 1896 came the war with Spain, the Jameson raid and the consequent war with the Boers and the British.

It is also interesting to note how financial movements of importance have accompanied the manifestation of sun spots in the past half century. Each period has been accompanied by great business booms and the climax and disappearance of the sun spots in close proximity to a financial panic, except in 1861, when the immense preparations for war in the United States rather caused better business. Since that date, however, the years 1873, 1884 and 1895 were years of widespread financial and industrial depression. This coincidence is also striking enough to be noted. Of course, such coincidences do not prove that the energy or the reaction in the sun causes such results on the earth; but it is at least remarkable that the sun's energy and the human energy on the earth should have run in cycles so closely alike.

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Printer and Printing Office. 107 King street bridge King street. Box 907.